Continued from first page.

bonor from all the allies received him at the railway station, which was decorated with the fars of Germany, Russia and France. The fact of Great Britain and the other allies were

conspicuous by their absence. The Russians are now at Lu-Tai, and there is no immediate prospect of an advance upon Tong-Shan, as it is said they fear the Chinese

will wreck the mines and the railway plant. It is reported that German and Russian warships and transports have left Taku to attack

Many French troops are arriving.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND FRANCE STAND WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Sept. 29 .- The alignment of the Powers on the German proposition to make the punishment of the Chinese ringleaders a condition precedent to negotiations, may now be stated as follows:

Great Britain, Russia and France stand with the United States in regarding this proposition as inexpedient.

Japan occupies a middle attitude. She is willing to follow the German lead if all the other Powers do so, but only for the sake of preserving harmony among the Powers, and not from a belief in the wisdom of the German proposition. Austria and Italy stand shoulder to shoulder with Germany, making the Dreibund present a

Nothing is known here officially of the alternative proposition which is reported to be in preparation in Europe. If it contains the same feature as to prior punishment as the original proposition, it is not likely to receive approval

The fact that Secretary Hay is expected to return to Washington next week will not change in any way the policy of the State Department. The Secretary has been in the losest touch with all that has been done regarding China, and the stories printed in Germany to the effect that he is coming back to reverse that policy are said at the State Depart-ment to be absurd. ment to be assuru.

Mr. Conger was heard from in a brief cable dispatch to-day. It was not made public, but it is understood to indicate no important develop-

PRINCE CHING TO THE MINISTERS. ANNOUNCES THAT HE HAS DISPATCHED A MEMORIAL TO THE COURT.

Peking, Sept. 24.—Prince Ching has addressed notes to the Ministers acknowledging their letters suggesting that the Court return to Peking. He announces that he has dispatched a memerial covering the subject to the Empress Dowager.

It is practically determined that Count von Waldersee shall occupy one of the Imperial palaces in the Forbidden City when he arrives, and a large portion of the German army will be quartered there. There is a complete reversal of the former policy to protect the Forbidden City. The Americans disapprove of this, but will not

General preparations for a winter encampment were resumed on the 16th. The Bengal Lancers have arrived.

KAISER HONORS RUSSIAN GENERAL. St. Petersburg, Sept. 29.-Emperor Willam of

Germany has bestowed the Order of the Red Pagie on Major-General Stoessel, "Commander of the international forces at Taku and Tien-Tein." MISSIONARIES SENT TO CHINA.

RISHOP MOORE ANNOUNCES HIS SAFE AR-RIVAL AND CALLS FOR MORE ASSISTANCE.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, received them up, and meeting the Russian commander Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, received a cable message yesterday from Bishop David H. Moore announcing his arrival at Shanghai. The message also directed that two missionaries—Robert Beebe and the Rev. C. F. Kupfer, both in Switzerland—should start immediately for Chins. Dr. Moore was made a Bishop at the Gen- death. eral Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church last May in Chicago. He was assigned for four years to Eastern Asia, including China, Corea and

The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, of the Presby terian Board, received yesterday a letter from the Pev. Courtnay H. Fenn, secretary of the Peking station, dated August 15. It is the first letter from Peking received by the Board since the siege. Mr. Fenn says in part:

Never were people much gladder to see troops than we, after two months of bullets and shells and solid shot and shrapnel and horse meat and glad rice. The Chinese soldiers and Boxers have fone their work in every fiendish way, by bullets, by fire, by deceit, to kill us and our few retuges church memiers. They have slain over fifty of our four hundred odd marines and civilian volunteers, besides a number of the native Christians, but not a missionary has been killed. All our missions and personal property except a little summer bothing is gone, the treasures and work of many lives, and we must begin again.

REPORT OF MASSACRE CONFIRMED

Washington, Sept. 29.-The State Department has received a dispatch from the Consul-General at Shanghai, dated August 17, in which it is said that confirmation has been received of the massacre of the following foreigners at Ku-Chau, Che-Kiang Province, on July 21: Mr. and Mrs. Ward and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Thompson and two children, Miss Thorgood, Miss Sherman, Miss Manchester and Miss Desmond. Miss Manchester and Miss Desmond were citizens of the United States. Miss Manchester arrived in China on September 14, 1895. Her home was in Edmeston, N. Y. Miss Des-mond arrived in China on January 14, 1889. Her home was in Natick, Mass. The Consul-General was unable to learn further particulars in regard to the persons named.

FRENCH TROOPS SEIZE COAL STORES. Paris, Sept. 29.-A dispatch received here from Taku says that a French battallon from Peking has occupied Lou-Kou-Chiao and Chan-Sin-Tien, thus obtaining coal stores.

ALLEGED BURGLARIES BY THREE BOYS.

ONE CONFESSES TO THE POLICE AND IMPLI-

CATES HIS COMPANIONS.

Three boys, each fifteen years old, were locked up in the Greenpoint-ave, police station, Brooklyn, last night, charged with burglary. The prisoners are Frank Harleton, John Guilfoyle and Charles Kleran, The boys are alleged to have effected an entrance last Monday night to the butter and egg store of B. Mashowitz, at No. 155 Franklin-st., and carried off knives, forks and spoons valued at \$100. The following night the store of Mietleman & Silberman. at Huron-st. and Manhattan-ave., was robbed of plunder valued at \$150. An entrance was forced to Irwin's tes store, at No. 1,00) Manhatan-ave., on Tuesday night and property valued at \$50 was carried off, while on Friday night Kirwin's grocery store, at Manhattan-ave, and Engle-st., was robbed. The suspicious actions of Guilfoyle in front of Kirwin's store last night led Detective Behlen to question the boy, and finally arrest him. At the station house several false keys were found in his Possession. He confessed to the robberles and implicated the other two, who were arested later.

FAILURE OF CHICAGO STOCK BROKER. Chicago, Sept. 29.—Ulric G. Peters, a stock broker, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with assets of \$3,000 and liabilities of \$73,000. Most of the liabilities are marginal deposits for the purchase of ock which have been made by his customers. The firm of which Peters was a member did business under the name of U. G. Peters & Co. Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin was the other member of the firm. The largest asset is a membership in the Chicago Stock Exchange. The failure was produced by the insistence of a New-York creditor, who demanded immediate payment.

PRINCE TUAN DEGRADED. RUIN ALONG THE PEI-HO.

DEVASTATION SPREAD IN THE WAKE OF THE ARMIES.

PREDICTIONS THAT FAMINE AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE WILL MARK THE COMING WINTER.

Tien-Tsin, Aug. 26.-Military law still prevails in Tien-Tsin, and the city has as yet made no effort to recover from the terrible shock which it experienced. Everywhere is ruin. The land is devastated, villages wiped out, crops commandeered or destroyed and the natives either hiding or killed. It would take a wise crow to fly down the valley of the Pel-Ho without carrying its rations. Nothing is left of this once populous and flourishing region save roofles huts, fallen walls and devastated gardens. No sign of life is to be seen outside the city except the scattered outposts, and within the walls there is only soldiery.

Here the Russians and Japanese predominate. No ne knows the total strength of either force, but they run into the thousands. Skirting the river on either bank the Russian camps dot the country, the Russian flag flies from the railway stations and Russian troops are continually passing the roads, either moving on toward Peking or establishing advanced outposts. There are both Cossacks and foot soldiers, and all fine looking fellows, making a splendid show in their white blouses and black trousers tucked into top boots. Next in number are the Japanese, and here again not even a rough estimate can be made of their strength. They appear, regiment after regiment, and as fast as one consignment arrives from Taku those stationed here are pushed forward. The Germans are also active and are not slow in getting men in and to

CAMP OF THE AMERICANS.

Meanwhile the American and British forces are quiescent in camp, and do not seem inclined to press matters, now that the legations are safe The American forces are camped in the extreme eastern portion of the city, on a flat lying along the south bank of the river, and are, with the exception of some Russian troops, the only force living under the tents. The other forces are quartered in buildings in the foreign concession. Colonel Mohl, of the 15th Infantry, is the ranking American officer in the absence of General Chaffee, and his headquarters are in the home of a wealthy Chinaman, who was an undertaker. The low, one story structure, full of quaint courts and passages, was full of coffins when the Americans took possession, and in one courtyard were a number of bodies of wealthy Chinese inclosed in handsome lacquered coffins. Here also are the headquarters of the commissary and quartermas-ter's officers. On two sides of the building lie the camp of the American Army, while the river, yelow and sluggish, winds along the north of it. It is not an ideal camping ground. The treeless plain is inches deep in dust; there is no vestige of shade, and all the water must be carried some distance to the camp. The sun beats down pitilessly, even so late in the season as this, and the mosquitoes are

The Marine Corps has fared better. Like the Europeans and English troops the sea soldiers are quartered in airy, comfortable buildings in the English concessions. The men occupy several large structures, with big courts or compounds, while the officers are quartered in a series of private residences in Victoria Terrace. The Americans are kept pretty close to camp, and there is very little attempt at fraternizing with the other armies. In fact, it is almost prevented entirely by the inability of the various forces to communicate. Practically none of the foreigners know any English, and the battalion of Welsh Fusiliers are about the only comrades the bluecoats can find. On the whole, the nations keep pretty well to themselves, noticeably so in the case of the Russians, who are seldom seen in company with any other nationality. The Americans, without exception, are behaving splendidly, and their officers have been much complimented on the discipline of the force. No grave charges have been brought against them, and in the loot they do not seem to have been in the same class as the others, especially the Russians. Many grave stories are told of the cruelty and ruthless-ness of the Cossacks during the fighting, but it s naturally impossible to substantiate them at this late day. An English resident found some Cossacks or other Russians looting his office. He snatched the shoulder ornsment from one of them, reported to the Russian flagship, and a few days later the unfortunate offender was swung from the yardarm. Here in Tien-Tsin an American found a party of Russian soldiers looting his house. He followed The men were lined up

LOOTING DONE THOROUGHLY.

However, whoever did the looting did it thoroughly, for of the many beautiful residences in the foreign concession few escaped, while the native city was stripped.

The big shells from the forts swept down the Victoria Road, flew over the river and left devastation in their path. Grim, desolate, blackened walls are all that is left of this once beautiful section. They stand in ruined gardens, and blasted trees keep guard over the shapeless piles of débris.

It is impossible to convey an idea of the ruins in the native city. The thatched roofs burned fiercely, and the mud walls shivered at the impac of the shells. Probably no accurate estimate of the loss of life in this densely populated section will ever be made. A curious fact is that a native child or woman is seldom seen, even yet. Chinese say they were killed, but the resident

foreigners believe that they are either hidden in the native city or have been sent to the country. Of coolie labor there is no scarcity. The word has gone forth that the foreigners will employ them, and the supply far exceeds the demand. The wages range from 15 cents (Mexican) to 22 1-3 cents (Mexican) a day, the latter price being paid by the Americans, who also give each coolie two pounds of rice a day. All ordinary occupations are sus pended, of course, and beyond what the natives derive from their labor for the forces of occupation they have no means of subsistence.

Naturally food of all kinds is scarce. A little produce is finding its way into the city, some sheep have arrived and poultry can be occasionally had, but the fare at best is hard, and everything is at war time prices. The troops, however, are faring well on camp rations, of which the Americans have an abundance. A spiendidly stocked commissary depot is being established here under command of Major Hugh Gallagher, chief compissary officer, and the river is lined with lighters bringing pro-Major Hugh Galiagher, chief commissary officer, and the river is lined with lighters bringing provisions up from Taku. It is understood here that the American base is to be established for the winter at Tong-Ku, which has fairly deep water. Major Galiagher has also established a sales store, where luxuries of all kinds are purchasable, including tinned fruits, mineral waters, canned meats and vegetables and tobacco. The store is liberally patronized by the officers and men. There is absolutely no suffering among the troops except from heat, and this is now somewhat relieved by the cool nights. The forces are enjoying exceptionally good health, the hospitals are not overcrowded, and with systematic communication with Taku and Tong-Ku and constantly arriving supplies the physical situation at Tien-Tsin is excellent.

Strenuous efforts have been made to put the city in a sanitary condition, and they have partially succeeded. However, it is more than the work of a month to undo the work of days. Lime by the ton is being used in courts, alleys and gutters, and the surface drains which line the curbs are kept cleaned out and free. Nevertheless, European residents agree that the nearness of frost is a reling to be thankful for. Huge stacks of rotting rice and tons of burned and decomposing sugar fill the region of the river front with an unhealthy and terrible stench, while the ruins of the Chinese city are aimost impassable because of vile odors in the heat of the day. A Chinese provisional government has been established over the native city, administered by Americans and Europeans. A police force, native and foreign, is in working order, and system is being gradually evolved out of the chaos. The foreign city is efficiently policed by troops, and perfect order is maintained. At every corner is a sentry, while guards and patrols are constantly afoot night and day. The foreign residents are gradually returning to find their homes either destroyed or occupied by the allied forces, and it is appected that an attempt so

sophically, and there is apparently no conflict with the military authorities.

That it will be many months before the rehabilitation of Tien-Tsin is begun is a certainty. That it will ever be restored to its once beautiful proportions is doubtful. The slow work of years was destroyed in a week. Beautiful villae, superb was destroyed in a week and ruin and the hot breath of war has blasted the Pei-Ho Valley from Peking to the Gulf of Taku.

PIPE FOR A GREAT FAMINE.

ley are inclined to believe that the fear of a famine is well founded. Already there is considerable suffering, although fresh produce is coming in slowly, and what the result will be when frost puts an end to vegetation is not difficult to foresee. Rice, the great staple of China, is no longer in the market this far north. Every sack of the white grain has been commandeered or purchased by the allies, and the natives, thus unable to buy it, must depend on the charity of the forces. The supply on hand is none too plentiful. It is practically impossible even to roughly estimate the quantity, but it is stated to be considerably less than normal. Usually at this season the river is crowded with vessels bringing the winter's supply of rice from the south, but now every available craft is in the service of the forces, transporting supplies and materials, consequently there is little chance that any considerable quantity of rice can arrive between now and the freezing of the river.

The situation is conceded to be very critical, and the outlook is for great loss of life. At best the military authorities, even with a systematic distribution of food and acting in concert, could relieve only a tithe of the people, and no such arrangement or agreement's probable. At best transportation in the winter is a difficult matter, and every resource will be taxed to provide for the big army which will be scattered from the coast at Taku up to Peking. The army must be fed, and fed it will be, while the natives will starve. Every nation is rushing in supplies, there is not an available boat but is pressed into service and even now the lack of bottoms is a serious one. By December 1 the Pei-Ho River will be frozen as well as the Gulf of Taku, on which ice forms for ten or twelve miles out, and superhuman efforts are being made to take advantage of the remaining weeks of autumn.

There has already been some informal discussion as to the means of keeping communication by There has already been some informal discussion by

There has already been some informal discussion as to the means of keeping communication by water open after ice forms, with the result that there is a tentative understanding that the Russian force will bring in an iceboat. The heavy tides prevent any great thickness of ice in the gulf, and it is believed that with a suitable vessel a channel can be easily kept clear to Tong-Ku, the railway terminal. The river is a more serious matter, and it is not likely that any attempt will be made to keep it free. In this way the railway will be taxed to its utmost capacity.

All the Governments are employing native labor freely, but the supply is so far in excess of the demands that the percentage of those who will thus be enabled to live through the winter is extremely small. The belief is general that starvation cannot be avoided at this late day, and even the most conservative foreign residents at all conversant with conditions admit that the coming winter will be a terrible one in the Tien-Tsin country.

GOEBEL MURDERER TO BE HANGED

SENTENCE PASSED ON "JIM" HOWARD AFTER MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL WAS OVERRULED.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 29.-The motion for a new trial in the case of James Howard was overruled Judge Cantrill to-day, and Howard was sentenced to be hanged on December 7. It was agreed that the attorneys should be allowed to file their bill of exceptions in the appeal to the Court of Appeals any time between now and the third week

Howard did not weaken or appear agitated when the sentence of the Court consigning him to the gallows was pronounced upon him, but in answer to the usual question of the Court if he could show cause why sentence should not be pronounced, he said in a firm, clear voice: "I am innocent."

In overruling Howard's motion for a new trial, which occurred only a few moments before sentence was pronounced, the Court said he did not consider any of the matters set up in the affidavits filed by the defence as sufficient to cause new trial. The affidavits of the defence attacking the qualifications of several of the jurors had been fully offset by counter affidavits filed by the prosecution But as to the admission of one bit of testimony the Court was in great doubt as to whether the defendant's rights had not been prejudiced, although the ruling admitting it was in accordance with decisions of the Court of Appeals. The testimony in question was as to a conversa-tion between Hanry Youtsey and W. H. Culton,

alleged co-conspirator, and the Court said:
"While the Court of Appeals has held this sort of testimony may be admitted as evidence, I have grave doubts as to the correctness of that ruling and if left unhampered by that decision I should not have allowed that part of the testimony to have gone to the jury. But the Court of Appeals is the highest judicial body in the State, and there is nothing left for this Court except to fol-

ow the lines laid down by it

The other matters raised by the affidavits filed were, with one exception, relative to alleged remarks made by jurors prior to the trial, showing hostlisity to the defendant. The exception referred to was the affidavit of B. T. Guffy, who swore to alleged new evidence in Howard's behalf. The Court said that the standing of these affidavits was discredited by the fact that all of the persons making them had been in the courtroom almost every day of the trial and on intimate terms with the attorneys and friends of the defendant; that the charges made in them, if presented to the Court and proved, would have been cause for dis charging the jury, yet they were never made until the jury had returned its verdict.

Howard was then brought into the courtre and was seated next to his chief counsel, ex-Congressman W. C. Owens. The Court, turning to

James Howard, please stand up Howard arose and listened as the Court said: 'At the April term of the Franklin County Grand Jury you were indicted, charged with the wilful murder of William Goebel. You have been represented by able counsel, but in spite of this you have been found guilty. Have you any reason to offer now why the Court should not pronounce sentence upon you?"

After a pause Howard, who had stood motionless, replied:

'I am innocent." "That is a matter," continued Judge Cantrill, 'that was with the jury and over which the Court had no control. I therefore order that you be taken back to the jail, and there safely confined until December 7, when you will be taken by the Sheriff and hanged by the neck until dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

The Court then suspended the sentence for sixty bys, to give time for the appeal, which will be taken to the Court of Appeals. After this Howard was remanded to his steel

age in the jail. The motion for a new trial was made by Howard's attorneys on Thursday, but was passed until

The motion for a new trial was made by Howard's attorneys on Thursday, but was passed until to-day, when both the prosecution and defence filed additional affidavits. These were discussed before the Court this afternoon. Mr. Owens, of the defence, claimed the Court had erred in admitting testimony as to the killing of Baker by Howard, but laid particular stress upon the affidavits attacking the jurors, who, he said, by abundant proof were shown to have gone into the jury box with their minds made up. He insisted that it would not only be a great hardship on the defendant to be deprived of life, by a verdict thus rendered, but an outrage against Christian civilization, and he earnestly pleaded for a new trial.

Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin replied for the prosecution that the affidavits of the jurors themselves absolved them from the charges made against them. In addition to which the prosecution had shown that several of the persons making the charges were unworthy of bellef. The affidavits of B. L. Guffy, he contended, should not be considered, as evidence which had recently come out showed that Guffy, if not an eccessory after the fact, was intimately associated with those who were, and made him a party in interest, as shown by the sworn statement of John W. Ray, who swears that on the morning of January 39, and about an hour before the assassination he, Guffy, was at the residence of Appellate Judge White, and that Guffy said: "Goebel will never be Governor. They will kill him before the John Assembly," to which Ray claims to have responded: "That would be a calamity. It would bring on a riot, and Taylor would also be killed."

To this Ray says Guffy replied: "No: they will not kill Taylor. That has been provided against."

THINKS PECK WAS ROBBED, NOT KILLED.

CAPTAIN MOYNIHAN SAYS THE MAN MAY HAVE HAD A FATAL FALL

The Detective Bureau officers and the police the West Twentiath-st. station, who are specially employed on the mystery of the finding of Charles S. Peck, dead and robbed, on Thursday morning at Seventeenth-st and Ninth-ave, have made little progress toward the solution of the mystery, and they made none yesterday. They have worked on several clews which have not demonstrated anything. One which they believed promised som thing, that a Mrs. Herbe, living in the immediate neighborhood, had heard shouts for help that norming, proved to be baseless.

Captain Moynihan and Detectives Pearson and McCarthy, as well as the headquarters detectives, were busy last night running down a story that bloody finger marks had been found on the doors of Riley's saloon, at Seventeenth-st, and Ninthave., where Peck is alleged to have been drinking the night before he was found dead. Captain Moy was destroyed in a week. Beautiful villas, superb residences, once handsome grounds are but wreck and ruin, and the hot breath of war has blasted the Pel-Ho Valley from Peking to the Gulf of Taku.

RIPE FOR A GREAT FAMINE.

General apprehension was feit here of a famine when the cold weather sets in. Foreign residents when the cold weather sets in. Foreign residents of Tien-Tsin do not hesitate to predict terrible suffering among the natives and military men who have looked into the conditions in the Pel-Ho Val-have looked into the conditio nihan said he found the stains to be red paint.

A BLOW AT ARBITRATION

Continued from first page.

Franklin colliery, who have determined not to go out. A large force of deputies has been sent into the west end of Schuylkill County, and more will be sent there to-morrow. A body of deputies will be kept there to take care of the men working the three collieries at Tower City, and working the three colleries at lower city, and the operators evidently think the strikers will attempt to close these mines on Monday, resorting to force if necessary. Fifty deputies are sidetracked to-night at Palo Alto, near Minersville, for instant use in that district. They are on board a special train of seven cars and sleep on the train. The Potts colliery at Ashland closed this evening, and the men say they will not return to work until the strike is settled. not return to work until the strike is settled

TRYING TO BUOY UP COAL.

RETAILERS PLAN TO MAINTAIN PRICES TO CONSUMERS, ALTHOUGH THE STRINGENCY IS PAST.

No conferences, so far as could be ascertained, were held in this city yesterday on the part of the operators or representatives of the coal carrying railroads. It is believed in the coal trade that the operators decided definitely on Thursday last upon their course with a view to terminating the strike. As is now admitted, this was to raise wages 10 per cent, but to ignore the union and to refuse to recognize in any way John Mitchell or the organization of which he is the head. In taking this position, it became necessary that the operators should have an intermediary to treat with the men. The natural belief for the moment was that the "third party" was either Cardinal Gibbons or Archbishop Ryan, who have been talked of as possible arbitrators of the dispute. From a source, however, which may be regarded as authoritative, it was learned that the intervention negotiations have been placed in the care of John Markle.

After the meeting held in J. Plerpont Morgan's office on Thursday, Mr. Markle was summoned to this city. Upon his arrival he went to the offices of the principal coal railroads and conferred with their representatives. He was occupied in this way Friday morning, and in the afternoon, it is understood, he met some of the principal operators. Shortly before 5 o'clock Mr. Markle called upon Alfred Walter, president of the Lehigh Valley company, and while there expressed his willingness, it is understood, to give out a statement for publication. But as he hurried to catch a train for Jeddo he left the city with the understanding that he might issue his statement at his home to the press to-day. That this communication would deal with matters bearing upon an early termination of the strike is not doubted, and tends to strengthen the belief which prevails in the trade, that Mr. Markle will act as mediator in arranging conditions which the operators are prepared to concede, and which, despite reports to the contrary, there is reason to hope the miners will accept. Although an operator himself, he is on terms of amity with the great mass of the strikers.

PRICES SHOW STRINGENCY AT AN END. More than anything else, more than the attitude of the operators, who, while hesitating frankly to state that they have arrived at an agreement among themselves, will not specifically deny it, tending to show the pulse of the existing situation, are the conditions which for the last two days have marked the wholesale trade. On Friday, the day following the conference at Mr. Morgan's office, the rates for coal "free on board" took a sudden tumble of from 50 to 75 cents a ton. Instead of the \$6 which had hitherto been demanded for coal by the operators, cargoes were offered at \$5.25 and \$5.50. Yesterday prices saw another decided drop, coal being freely offered at \$5 a ton, wholesale. The willingness of the operators to release coal at quotations showing a decrease of \$1 a ton in two days demonstrated clearly the belief of the operators that there will be no further stringency in supplies. Another pointer to the situation is that the dealers refuse to buy at this lower price. The large retailers, who are thoroughly familiar with the way matters are tending, are not buying a pound of coal even at the prevailing figure of \$5 a ton. They are waiting for the wholesale market to fall to nearly normal conditions, and this stage they believe will be reached in less than a week. But while the resumption of work at the mines will bring about easy conditions in the wholesale market, there is little likelihood that the public will benefit thereby. The retailers make no secret of their intention to keep up prices during the coming winter. They calmly assert that there will be little reduction in cost to the consumer, and that householders will be charged prices for coal ranging around \$6 a ton, no matter how soon the strike is declared off. The reasons which the retailers put forth to justify this unwarranted attitude is that for the last two years they have been obliged to sell coal to their customers at prices that netted them profits of about 25 cents a ton only. This proportion of profit, they assert, is too small, and they propose to take advantage of the exigencles caused by the strike to keep up the price of coal to their customers. This squeezing process, however, the customers may feel inclined to defeat by transferring their patronage to other dealers, for instance, to retailers in such nearby places as Jersey City, where the prices to consumers are lower than those which are quoted in this city. REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE MITCHELL.

H. C. Fahnestock, vice-president of the First National Bank, and a director of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, said yesterday:

The coal men cannot afford to allow any die tation from Indianapolis. Whatever settlemen of the strike is made, it will not be effected through the miners' organization. We are no willing to recognize Mr. Mitchell, because if w did it would mean that in time we should him wanting to control the companies. As I un him wanting to control the companies. As I understand it, the way the miners will be treated with will be to delegate the man in charge of the men at each of the collieries to confer with the miners who work under him. When a settlement of the strike is reached there will be no formal announcement of the fact made, but the collieries will be opened one by one as the men return to work. So far as I know there has been no hitch in the negotiations and everything is proceeding smoothly. thing is proceeding smoothly.

EACH MINE'S CONDITIONS DIFFER. An officer of one of the principal coal carrying railroads, replying yesterday to inquiries as to the terms which would be offered by the operators to the strikers, said:

In the discussion of this matter a condition that seems to have been entirely overlooked by the newspapers is that each mine must be treated individually. Each colliery has some special characteristic, which would prevent the pplication of one scale of wages to all mi Generally speaking, however, the big operators will fix the wages to be paid to the miners. While in normal times there might not be work enough for every man who wanted employment, for a considerable time to come there will now be a brisk demand for miners. It is apparent, therefore, that if the individual operators did not follow the lead of the railroads in any increase that they may put in force, those operators would not be able to get sufficient miners to run their collieries. But, as I have said, in reaching a settlement varying conditions in the different mines will have to be taken into consideration. For instance, one mine is known as being a wet mine, another will be what is termed a gassy mine, while a third will have a bad "roof." In mines where this state of things exists special rates must be made, so that it is impossible at once to fix upon any equal rate of wages.

COST OF AN INCREASE.

In view of the fact that a 10 per cent raise in the wages of the striking miners has been practically agreed upon, it becomes interesting to figure out what will be the yearly cost of the

THE ONLY ABSOLUTELY PURE MALT WHISKEY IN THE WORLD. An absolute cure for Con-sumption. There would be few deaths from Consump-tion, Bronchitis, Grip or Whooping Cough if every family kept a bottle of Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey in the house and administered it to any member of the Whiskey in the bouse and administered it to any member of the family at the approach of a cold or cough. As soon as you feel the first symptoms, take a small quantity in a wine glass of water, milk or cream, and continue to do so three or four times a day until all signs of the cough ar cold have disappeared. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey not only CURES the cough, but heals the lungs and kills the consumption germ. Tissue, Tones
Up the Heart and Prolongs
Life. A LEADING NEW
YORK DOCTOR says:—
"Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey IS A FORM OF FOOD
ALE EAD Y DIGESTED."
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American Director of the Bureau of Materia
Medica and one of our most learned chemists, says:—"Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is absolutely pure and does not contain a drop of fusel oil." ABRAME ELMER, of Utica,
N. Y., 118 years and 6 months
old, says:—"Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has prolonged my life and kept me perfectly well. I take no other medicine." The World's Famous Medicine Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the only Whiskey taxed by the governnent as a medicine. It is stamped as such.

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advance to the operators. The most conservative estimate of the number of men affected would be 125,000. The average amount received monthly by each mine employe is about \$42. monthly by each mine employe is about \$42, or about \$500 a year. An increase of 10 per cent would amount to their receiving about \$46.20 monthly, or \$554 a year. If 125,000 men receive yearly an advance of \$50.40, the aggregate amount of the increase would be in the neighborhood of \$300,000. In other words, should the advance amount to 15 cents a ton on an estimated production of 50,000,000 tons yearly, the advance would equal \$7,500,000. If the advance should amount to 20 cents a ton on this production the total cost of the advance to the companies concerned would equal at least on this production the total cost of the advance to the companies concerned would equal at least \$10,000,000 on this basis of figuring. Conforming to the easier tendency of the wholesale market, water freight rates for the carrying of coal fell about 10 cents. The ruling

rate yesterday from lower point ports was about 20 cents a ton, as compared with the 30 to 35 cent rate which has been demanded for the last

LOOKING TOWARD NEW-YORK

COAL OPERATORS AND STRIKERS AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

Hazleton, Penn., Sept. 29 .- "We are closing the mines and awaiting developments," was all that President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers would say to-night, when asked whether he had received any information from New-York or elsewhere as to what the operators are doing in their efforts to settle the coal strike. Although he diplomatically evaded the question there is a strong belief here that Mr. Mitchell is kept fully advised of the progress of negotia-

If the reported advance of 10 per cent has been finally agreed on, it has not, so far as can be learned, been offered to any of the mine workers in the anthracite region. Taking Mr. Mitchell's statement that a 10 per cent advance would not be satisfactory as an indication that it would not be accepted by the miners' organization, it is thought in some quarters here that there would be a break in the ranks of the strikers which it would be difficult to stop, should the offer to their employes be made by the operators. On the other hand, President Mitchell and his colleagues are positive in asserting their belief that the men now idle will not waver, and that they will stand together until the joint convention of the three anthracite districts calls the strike off.

The only element the union men might fear is the body of non-union men who quit with the organized workers The opinion prevails that they would be harder to hold in check than the union men. The exact number of members in the United Mine Workers' organization in the entire anthracite coal region has never been officially stated, but the labor officials say that they have more than 100,000 men enrolled. These figures are disputed by the coal opera-

The entire Lehigh Valley was about as quiet here to-night. The same number of collieries were working as were in operation yesterday. Both sides in the contest claim accessions to their ranks in the Hazleton district.

President Mitchell, speaking on the general situation from the strikers' point of view, said: The first break has been made at the New-Philadelphia coiliery, at Panther Creek, in the Schuylkili Valley, where the miners of that operation have joined in the strike. The action of the men at New-Philadelphia will undoubtedy result in a complete cessation of work in all he mines located in the Panther Creek Valley. The newspaper reports that the operators have conceded an advance of 10 per cent have aroused great interest in the ranks of the strikers. The people are standing united, awaiting authentic information from the officials of the organization. There are more men idle today than at any time since the inauguration of the strike, and I have every reason to believe that the tie up will soon be complete. About 134,000 man are now on strike.

The work of the labor leaders in getting the mine workers out continues. Organizers are constantly in the field forming new local unions, and mass meetings are held in several parts of the region every afternoon or evening. This afternoon a big meeting was held in West Hazleton, which was attended by fully 2,000 miners. President Mitchell, National Commiteemen Frederick Dilcher, of Ohlo; G. W. Purcell, of Indiana, and Benjamin James, of Hazleton, addressed the meetings. The men were told to stand together "until their demands or a

portion of them were granted."
President Mitchell said to a reporter for The Associated Press to-day that his telegram to the soft coal region of Central Pennsylvania requesting mine workers there not to load coal cars which are destined for the anthracite coal market has had the desired effect. The num-ber of coal cars going into the bituminous field had greatly increased, which, with other in-formation, was what led him to take the action he did.

MINERS URGED TO STAND FIRM.

NO DISPOSITION TO RETURN TO WORK SHOWN IN THE SCHUYLKILL REGION.

Shenandoah, Sept. 29 (Special).-If negotiations are under way to settle the miners' strike the labor leaders in the Schuylkill region do not seem to be aware of it to-night. Saturday, if possible, the men take a partial holiday, and to-day more were idle than at any previous time in the last two weeks. This evening meetings were held and the men were encouraged to stand firm. The fifteen thousand men on strike in the Mahanov and Shenandoah valleys are not believed likely to go back until the troops and deputies are withdrawn, and there was no disposition up to this evening to accept 10 per cent advance and arbitration without strike leaders around Minersville has resulted in large accessions to their ranks. Lytle, Pine Hill and Oak Hill collieries, near that place, are closed tight. The men say they have stopped until the strike question is definitely settled. Oak Hill employed 392 men and had a tonnage of over 177,000. Lytle employed 1,000 men and boys, and had a tonnage of nearly 270,000. Pine Hill employed 155 hands, and had a tonnage of 43,000. This is a gain of 1,500 men for the strikers.

All the Reading company's mines around Minera-ville were in operation to-day, and it is believed ville were in operation to-day, and it is believed that the miners of the Heckschersville Valley near by will be a little slow in responding to the general strike order, but they may come out. Secretary Hartline, of the Mine Workers' Union, endeavored to organize a branch of the union at Reinerton, in Western Schuyikili, but there were no responses to his appeal. The western end of the county is firm against the strike, and it is believed that it is the only point where the labor leaders will be unable to make any headway. The operators are highly pleased with the position of the miners of Fanther Valley, around Tamaqua. Of the seven thousand men employed there nearly all are still at work. They declare that they sympathize with their brethren, and will contribute to



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their cause, but their grievances are not sufficient to induce them to strike.

The Reading Railway Company was obliged today to draw on its storage yard at Schuylkill Haven. Here some thousands of tons are still dumped, and three hundred carloads were sent out to meet urgent demands for coal. In addition five hundred carloads left the mines. At Schuylkill Haven the company has a considerable amount of the small sizes, and this is being rushed into market. The men at the storage yards are loading up the surplus fuel as rapidly as possible. There is considerable speculation among railroad men as to what effect the order of President Mitchell will have in restricting shipments of bituminous coal to the Reading and connecting lines. The Western Maryland Railroad Company has been pourfing soft coal into the Reading yard at Shippensburg the last few days so rapidly that the yard became congested. The soft coal shipments are now enormous, and it was necessary to send four of the big locomotives employed in the coal trade to Harrisburg from Reading to-day in order to open up the yards there.

Andrew Robertson, of Pottsville, who operates two collieries near Shamokin, reports that both two collieries near Shamokin, reports that both burg from Reading to-day in order to open up the yards there.

Andrew Robertson, of Pottsville, who operates two collieries near Shamokin, reports that both of his mines have shut down in consequence of the strike. He confirmed the statement made some time ago that one of these collieries has closed forever. The Corbin Colliery has not been paying of late years, and about a year ago it was decided to close it, although the time for the shutdown was not then definitely decided. The strike fixed the date of its abandonment a little earlier than it was intended. The torbin Colliery had a tonnage of over \$4.00, and employed \$22 men. The Excelsion, a larger colliery, employed \$33 men and boys, and its tonnage was over 12,000.

While little cash was paid to the miners to-day none of them appeared to be suffering for want of money.

THE PROPOSED NEW WAGE SCALE. STRIKERS NOT LIKELY TO ACCEPT A SETTLEMENT BASED ON REDUCTION OF PRICE OF POWDER.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Sept. 29.-E. E. Loomis, of the Lackawanna Coal Company, and Edward A. Rose, of the Delaware and Hudson company, came to this city to-night from Scranton, and were in conference for a long time with some of the general superintendents of the companies operating collieries in this section. General Superintendent Lathrop of the Lehigh Valley company left town to-day. At the office of the company it was said that it was not known where he had gone, but it is believed he made a flying trip to New-York. Mr. Lathrop is chairman of the joint committee of operators of the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions, and at present is an important personage. The prestdents of the coal roads will no doubt be governed largely by what he says in regard to a settlement of the strike. The individual operators say it is almost certain that in the new wage scale the price of powder will be reduced, but whether any other inducements will be offered to the men is not known. Unless there are further concessions on the part of the operators it can be put down as a certainty that the strikers will not accept a settlement based on the powder reduction alone. The feeling is also gaining ground that no offer will be made to the men as a whole, but that each company will make its own offer. All, however, will be on about the same basis. By making such an offer the operators hope to escape the disagreeable task of negotiation with the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers. It is reported that the operators have come to the conclusion that if they must deal with organized labor they will carry on their negotiations with local boards, mostly composed of their own

en. It is not known whether the National Board It is not known whether the National Board with Mr. Mitchell at its head will consent to any such arrangement, but it is thought by the miners themselves that a way will be found out of the difficulty, providing the offer of the operators is liberal in other ways. Mr. Mitchell has already told one of the leaders of the miners union in Luzerne County that he would allow no technicality to stand in the way of a settlement of the strike and that he was not look. no technicality to stand in the way of a set-tlement of the strike, and that he was not look-ing for any glory for himself. All he asked was that the operators do the fair thing by the strik-ers. The local councils of United Mine Workers are busy making preparations to receive Presi-dent Mitchell when he visits this city next Tues-day. There will be a street parade, in which all the striking miners from this city and suburban towns will take part.

SITUATION UNCHANGED AT SCRANTON.

Scranton, Penn., Sept. 29 (Special).-There were no new developments in the strike situation here to-day. The strikers are awaiting word from New-York to the effect that the differences have been adjusted. On the whole, the miners are jubilant over the outlook and express their desire to return to work with even a 10 per cent advance, although they demanded 20 per cent. A few insist that the union should be recognized, but the prevailing impression is hat it would be foily to starve themselves and families to obtain recognition of the United Mine Workers.